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The book is enriched by numerous tasteful illustrations and well-arranged appendices, the latter giving in outline all necessary information in regard to the various colleges.

H. P. L.

Die Bodenschätze Schlesiens. Erze, Kohlen, Nutzbare Gesteine.

Von Dr. Arthur Sachs. viii and 194 pp., and Index of Places. Veit & Company, Leipzig, 1906. (Price, M. 5.60.)

This volume contains a practical account of the economic mineral resources in one of the great mining regions of Prussia. It gives the geology, productivity, and other facts relating to the mining and quarrying fields of Silesia, and thus deals with the foundations of the most highly-developed industries of the province. References are given to the literature required by those who need to go more deeply into the mineralogy and some other scientific aspects of the subject.

Recherches Anthropologiques en Égypte. Par Ernest Chantre.

xviii and 318 pp., 159 Figures, many from photographs. A. Rey & Co., Lyons, 1904. (Price, 50 fr.)

This is a handsome folio, fully worthy, in typographical appearance, paper, and illustrations, of its rich contents. Dr. Chantre, who is at the head of the Department of Anthropology in the University of Lyons, presents in this sumptuous volume a review of the population of ancient and modern Egypt and its neighbouring territory in relation to their history, physical characteristics, and handiwork. The first half of the book is devoted to the people of ancient Egypt. In this the author presents in readable form and with essential detail the results of many explorations, chiefly German, British, and French, in this great field. He traces the results of anthropological research from the first to the thirtieth dynasty down through the Grecian, Roman, and Byzantine periods. The second half of the book is given to the Egyptians of the Middle Ages and modern times. The numerous references to the literature of the subject are printed as footnotes.

The work is not only scientific but also, owing to the clear and excellent style in which it is written, it is adapted for the perusal of all intelligent readers who are interested in anthropological study. The author says that the numerous physical measurements made of Egyptians throughout historic times prove that the race has been practically homogeneous in every age. No enduring external influence has affected the type of the local population. The Nile valley seems to assimilate all foreign types to itself. The very close similarities between the Egyptians and the Bedjas and Berbers of Tripoli and Algeria prove their common origin; and Egyptian culture, as well as its population, is essentially indigenous.

Guide to Tsingtau and its Surroundings. By F. Behme and M.

Krieger. Second Edition. 159 pp., 82 Photographic Illustrations, 8 Maps and a Plan of the Town. H. Wessel, Wolfenbüttel, 1905.

Tsingtau is the capital of Kiauchou, the German Protectorate in China, and is the port and the only European settlement in that district. The city has the rare advantage both of the seaside and of the mountains, and the town and its environs have novel attractions for the foreign tourist. It has excellent hotels of European model and a fine bathing strand lined with many bath-houses. This guide-book tells how to get to Tsingtau, describes the place and presents a large plan of it, and gives over fifty routes, long or short, with mention of what is to